

## SUP

- Art from that fund each just supply provides,  
Works without flow, and without pomp presides. *Pope.*  
To SUPPORT. *v. a.* [supporter, French; supportare, Ital.]  
1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.  
Stooping to support each flow'r of tender stalk. *Milton.*  
The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,  
Supported by a hundred pillars flood. *Dryden.*  
The original community of all things appearing from this  
donation of God, the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his private  
dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to support it. *Locke.*  
2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.  
Strongly to suffer and support our pains. *Milton.*  
Couldst thou support that burden?  
This fierce demeanour, and his insolence, *Milton.*  
The patience of a god could not support. *Dryden.*  
3. To endure.  
She scarce awake her eyes could keep,  
Unable to support the fumes of sleep. *Dryden.*  
None can support a diet of flesh and water without acids, as  
salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.  
With inward consolations recompens'd,  
And oft supported. *Milton.*  
SUPPORT. *n. f.* [support, French; from the verb.]  
1. Act or power of sustaining.  
Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the collection  
of those several sensible qualities which we find united in them,  
yet, because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone,  
we suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject,  
which support we denote by the name substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that support. *Locke.*  
2. Prop; sustaining power.  
3. Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that Shakespeare  
accents the first syllable.  
As great to me, as late, and supportable.  
To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker  
Than you may call to comfort you. *Shak. Temp.*  
Alterations in the project of uniting Christians might be  
very supportable, as things in their own nature indifferent. *Sw.*  
I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear,  
may be rendered supportable to them. *Pope.*  
SUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from supportable.] The state of  
being tolerable.  
SUPPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from support.] Maintenance; support.  
SUPPORTATION. *n. f.* port. Both these words are obsolete.  
Give some supportance to the bending twigs. *Shakespeare.*  
His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw  
for the supportance of his vow. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
The benefited subject should render some small portion of  
his gain, for the supportance of the king's expence. *Bacon.*  
SUPPORTER. *n. f.* [from support.]  
1. One that supports.  
You must walk by us upon either hand,  
And good supporters are you. *Shak. Macb. for Macbure.*  
Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the  
thing here related as a supporter, or a support, is not represented  
to the mind by any distinct idea. *Locke.*  
2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.  
More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and supporters.  
The sockets and supporters of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*  
We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are designed  
for beams and supporters, shall bear. *L'Estrange.*  
There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a  
building set upon supporters. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
3. Sustain; comforter.  
The faints have a companion and supporter in all their miseries.  
*South's Sermon.*  
4. Maintainer; defender.  
The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great  
part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or supporter,  
not as a teacher. *Watson.*  
All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne,  
with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy  
supporters of such a reigning impiety. *South.*  
Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,  
The great supporter of his awful throne. *Dryden.*  
SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [from support.] That may be supported.  
Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men,  
ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing  
all the ferals of any supportable catalogue. *Hammond.*  
SUPPORTAL. *n. f.* [from support.] Position without proof; imagination; belief.  
Young Fortinbras,  
Holding a weak support of our worth,  
Thinks our state to be out of frame. *Shakespeare.*

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- Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural  
theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect:  
the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed  
no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and  
timorous supposals. *Glow. Scip. Preface.*  
Interest, with a few, never proceeds but upon supposals at  
least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*  
Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by  
bold supposals and offers. *Clarissa.*  
To SUPPOSE. *v. a.* [supposer, French; supponere, Latin.]  
1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument  
or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position.  
Suppose some so negligent that they will not be brought to  
learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the  
rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*  
2. To admit without proof.  
This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we  
have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly,  
supposing it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its  
existence. *Tilleyson.*  
3. To imagine; to believe without examination.  
I tell false Edward, thy supposed king,  
That Lewis of France is sending over me. *Shaksp.*  
Let not my lord suppose that they have slain all the king's  
sons; for Ammon only is slain. *2 Sa. xiii. 32.*  
I suppose we should compel them to a quick refusal. *Milton.*  
4. To require as previous to itself.  
This supposes something, without evident ground. *Hale.*  
One falsehood always supposes another, and renders all you  
can say suspected. *Female Quixote.*  
SUPPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without  
proof; unevincenced conceit.  
That we come short of our suppose to far,  
That after seven years siege, yet Troy-walls stand? *Shaksp.*  
Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's,  
Fit to be trusted on a bare suppose  
That he is honest? *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
SUPPOSED. *n. f.* [from suppose.] One that supposes.  
Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine.  
While counterfeit supposers bleed thine eye. *Shaksp.*  
SUPPOSITION. *n. f.* [supposition, French; from suppose.] Position  
laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.  
In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient;  
yet his means are in supposition. *Shaksp.*  
Sing, lyren, for thyself, and I will dote;  
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,  
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie;  
And in that glorious supposition think  
He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *Shaksp.*  
This is only an infallibility upon supposition, that if a thing  
be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tilleyson.*  
Such an original irreducible notion is neither requisite upon  
supposition of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*  
SUPPOSITIOUS. *adj.* [from suppositus, suppositus, Lat.] Not  
genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging  
to another.  
The destruction of Mustapha was so fatal to Solyman's line,  
as the succession of the Turks from Solyman is suspected to be  
of strange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be supposititious.  
*Bacon.*  
It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father; but  
that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been  
illegitimate, supposititious, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*  
Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit  
of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all  
these supposititious ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*  
SUPPOSITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from supposititious.] State of  
being counterfeit.  
SUPPOSITIVELY. *adv.* [from suppose.] Upon supposition.  
The unrefined finner may have some hope suppositively, if  
he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope positively.  
*Hammond.*  
SUPPOSITORY. *n. f.* [suppositoire, Fr. suppositorium, Latin.]  
A kind of solid clyster.  
Nothing relieves the head more than the piles, therefore suppositories  
of honey, aloes, and rock-salt ought to be tried. *Arb.*  
To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [supprime, suppressus, Lat. supprimere, Fr.]  
1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce  
from any state of activity or commotion.  
Gloster would have armour out of the Tower.  
To crown himself king and suppress the prince. *Shak. HVI.*  
Every rebellion, when it is suppressed, doth make the subject  
weaker, and the prince stronger. *Devon on Ireland.*  
Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company,  
set sharply upon them; and oppressing some of the forwardest  
of them by death, suppressed the residue by fear. *Hayward.*  
2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.  
Things not reveal'd, which th' invincible King,  
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night. *Milton.*  
Still the suppresses the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing  
suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, the indirectly  
mentions it. *Bacon's Letter on the Ossification.*

## SUP

3. To keep in; not to let out.  
Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;  
For had the passions of thy heart burst out,  
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there  
More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils. *Shaksp.*  
SUPPRESSION. *n. f.* [suppression, Fr. suppressio, Lat. from suppress.]  
1. The act of suppressing.  
2. Not publication.  
You may depend upon a suppression of these verses. *Pope.*  
SUPPRESSOR. *n. f.* [from suppress.] One that suppresses,  
crushes, or conceals.  
To SUPPURATE. *v. a.* [from pus parit, Lat. suppurare, Fr.]  
To generate pus or matter.  
This disease is generally fatal: if it suppurates the pus, it is  
evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction.  
*Arbutnot on Diet.*  
To SUPPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.  
SUPURATION. *n. f.* [suppuration, French; from suppurate.]  
1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.  
If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration,  
then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by  
incision. *Wise.*  
This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the  
putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently  
to suppurations. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. The matter suppurated.  
The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure without  
cutting us: sin has festered inwardly, and he must lance the  
impurity, to let out death with the suppuration. *South.*  
SUPPURATIVE. *adj.* [suppuratif, French; from suppurate.]  
Digressive; generating matter.  
SUPPUTATION. *n. f.* [supputation, French; supputo, Latin.]  
Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.  
From these differing properties of day and year arise difficulties  
in carrying on and reconciling the supputation of time in  
long measures. *Holder on Time.*  
The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed  
from them; that the promises of their doctors, about his speedy  
manifestations, were false; that the predictions of the prophets,  
whom they could now no longer understand, were covered  
with obscurity; that all the supputations of time either terminated  
in Jesus Christ, or were without a period. *Wyll.*  
To SUPPULATE. *v. a.* [from supputo, Latin.] To reckon; to  
calculate.  
SUPRA. [Latin] in composition, signifies above, or before.  
SUPRALARY. *adj.* [supra and lary, Latin.] Antecedent  
to the fall of man.  
SUPRACULAR. *adj.* [supra and vulgar.] Above the vulgar.  
None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish  
himself with supracular and noble qualities. *Collier.*  
SUPREMACY. *n. f.* [from supremus.] Highest place; highest  
authority; state of being supreme.  
No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in  
as much as the order of their discipline admitteth no standing  
inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary  
superior on earth, but so many supremacies as there are parishes  
and several congregations. *Hooker.*  
As we under heaven are supreme head,  
So, under him, that great supremacy,  
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shaksp. K. John.*  
I am afraid that women  
Seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shaksp.*  
Put to proof his high supremacy,  
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate. *Milton.*  
Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued  
to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's  
supremacy. *Swift.*  
You're formed by nature for this supremacy, which is already  
granted from the distinguishing character of your writing. *Dryden to Dorset.*  
To deny him this supremacy is to dethrone the Deity, and  
give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*  
From some wild curs that from their masters ran,  
Abhorring the supremacy of man,  
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*  
SUPREME. *adj.* [supremus, Latin.]  
1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed  
that superior is used often of local elevation, but supreme only  
of intellectual or political.  
As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither  
can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that  
sin which is the highest degree of treason against the supreme  
Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whose divine  
authority and power it invetteth others. *Hooker.*  
The god of soldiers,  
With the consent of supreme Jove, inform  
Thy thoughts with nobleness. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
This strength, the seat of Deity supreme,  
The monarch only, the patriarch of the trees,  
Shoots rising up, and spreads by flow degrees; *Milton.*

## SUR

- Three centuries he grows, and three he stays  
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*  
2. Highest; most excellent.  
My soul akes  
To know, when two authorities are up,  
Neither supreme, how soon confusion  
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
No single virtue we could most commend,  
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;  
For she was all in that supreme degree,  
That as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryden.*  
To him both heav'n  
The right had giv'n,  
And his own love bequeath'd supreme command. *Dryden.*  
SUPREMACY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree.  
The starving chemist in his golden veins  
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*  
SUR. [sur, French.] In composition, means upon or over and  
above.  
SURADDITION. *n. f.* [sur and addition.] Something added to  
the name.  
He serv'd with glory and admir'd success,  
So gain'd the suraddition, Leonatus. *Shak. Cymbeline.*  
SURAL. *adj.* [from sura, Latin.] Being in the calf of the  
leg.  
He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into  
the sural artery. *Wise on Surgery.*  
SURANCE. *n. f.* [from sure.] Warrant; security; assurance.  
Give some surance that thou art revenge;  
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot-wheels. *Shaksp.*  
To SURBATE. *v. a.* [surbatur, French.] To bruise and batter  
the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue.  
Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen  
often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking  
many of them behind them; however they could not but be  
extremely weary and surbated. *Clarendon.*  
SURBEAT. The participle passive of surbate.  
A bear and tyger being met  
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,  
Elpy a traveller with feet surbated,  
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Fairy Queen.*  
To SURCEASE. *v. n.* [sur and cessare, French; cessare, Latin.]  
1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use  
or being.  
Small favours will my prayers increase:  
Granting my suit, you give me all;  
And then my prayers must needs surcease;  
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*  
2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.  
To fly altogether from God, to despair, that creatures unworthy  
shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under  
that pretence to surcease from prayers, as bootless or fruitless  
offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our  
own souls. *Hooker.*  
Nor did the British squadrons now surcease  
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*  
To SURCEASE. *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end. Obsolete.  
All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;  
But mine no price, nor prayer, may surcease. *Spenser.*  
SURCEASE. *n. f.* Cessation; stop.  
It might very well agree with your principles, if your discipline  
were fully planted, even to fend out your writs of surcease  
unto all courts of England for the most things handled in them.  
*Hooker.*  
SURCHARGE. *n. f.* [surcharge, French; from the verb.] Overburthen;  
more than can be well born.  
The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a surcharge,  
or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
An object of surcharge or excess destroyeth the sense; as  
the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near the ear,  
the hearing. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a surcharge  
of one madness upon another. *L'Estrange.*  
To SURCHARGE. *v. a.* [surcharge, French.] To overload;  
to overburthen.  
They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent,  
which they called Romecot, the which might not surcharge  
the tenant or freeholder. *Spenser in Ireland.*  
Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly  
surprised his enemy, surcharged with the pleasures of so rich a  
city. *Kueller's History of the Turks.*  
More remov'd,  
Left heav'n surcharg'd with potent multitude,  
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy  
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears  
Without the vent of words. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
25 T When